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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/635,994	08/09/2000	Howard Dernehl	DERN-00101	5407

28960 7590 01/25/2008
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EXAMINER

ALVAREZ, RAQUEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3622

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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01/25/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/635,994	Applicant(s) DERNEHL ET AL.	
	Examiner Raquel Alvarez	Art Unit 3622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 November 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-10, 12, 13, 15-21, 23, 27-30, 34-36, 40, 41 and 43-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-10, 12-13, 15-21, 23, 27-30, 34-36, 40-41 and 43-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to communication filed on 11/15/2007.
2. Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-13, 15-21, 23, 27-30, 34-36, 40-41 and 43-51 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-13, 15-21, 23, 27-30, 34-36, 40, 41 and 43-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **article titled, "recommend-it.com"** in view of "How MileNet Works" hereinafter MileNet .

With respect to claims 1-4, 7-13, 15-16, 19, 27, 30, 34-35, 40-41, 43-45, 50-51, recommend it.com teaches a method of marketing comprising the steps of a first party recommendation, the recommendation comprising forwarding of a first e-mail message to a second party, the first message comprising a personalized referral and a first set of data, the first set of data comprising a first serial number and a first URL link to a first web site having an offer to transact (i.e. the first user will send an e-mail to a friend or colleague detailing the site and would include a short description identifying advertisements)(page 2); correlating the first set of data in the first e-mail message to data within a database (page 2); updating the database with an e-mail address of a

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second party provided by the first party (pages 1-4); forwarding the first e-mail message to the e-mail address of the second party (see page 4).

With respect to the recommendation being selected from a group consisting of goods and services. Recommend.it.com teaches recommending the recommend-it website. Recommend.it.com doesn't specifically teach selecting from a group of goods or services. Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known to allow users to select different products or services in order to provide variety. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included selecting from a group consisting of goods and services in order to achieve the above mentioned advantage.

With respect to providing data related to a reward and providing the reward to the first party if the second party transacts the exchange from the marketable entity. MileNet teaches a pyramid type of incentive wherein the first user will increase their MileNet points based on the first user recommendation. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included providing data related to a reward and providing the reward to the first party if the second party transacts the exchange from the marketable entity in order to motivate the users to increase their rewards based on their friends and families actions.

With respect to the recommendation resulting in the purchase of a marketable entity. Recommend-it.com and Milentet teach the second users receiving ads containing advertisements. Advertisements are well known to entice a user to make a purchase. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of Applicant's invention to have included the recommendation resulting in the purchase of the presented advertisements in order to further generate revenues.

Claims 46-49 have been amended to further recite the first purchasing the marketable entity and then recommending the purchased marketable entity. The combination of Recommend-it.com and MileNet teach a first user recommending a website that has advertisements. The combination of Recommend-it.com and MileNet do not teach purchasing the marketable entity. It would have been obvious in the combination of Recommend-it.com and MileNet for the first user to have bought the item and then to have recommend it to a second person because such a modification would allow the first user to recommend a product or service that he or she is familiar with .

Claims 6, 17-18, 20, further recite that the link is accessible through a token in the form of a first icon visible in the message. Official notice is taken that it is old and well known in the computer related field to have a token in the form of an icon that is visible in the message in order to represent a function, object or program. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included a token in the form of a first icon visible in the message in order to make file navigations and manipulation easier.

Claims 21-23, 28-29, 36 further recite crediting an account within a database and recording the reward credited. Official notice is taken that it is old and well known in the business related arts to credit an account because such a modification would provide an easy and efficient way to reward a customer. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included crediting an account within a database and recording the reward credited in order to obtain the above mentioned advantage.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant argues that both MileNet and Recommend-it are advertisers based models that make money by attracting users to their websites in order for users to click on advertisements and that is different from Applicant's invention which is a purchase based model. The Examiner wants to point out that in Recommend-it.com, the first user recommends the website called "Recommend-.com". Recommend-it.com presents the second users with advertisements. Advertisements in general are used to entice a user to make a purchase and therefore Recommend-it.com does both actions of attracting users to their websites in order for the users to click and purchase the advertised product or services. Therefore, contrary to Applicant's arguments Recommend-it.com is a purchase based model because the advertisements are presented which entice a customer to make purchases.

6. With respect to Applicant's arguments that Recommend-it.com doesn't teach a reward for recommending. The Examiner wants to point out that MileNet was the

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reference cited for teaching receiving points (reward) for recommending.

7. Applicant's argues that is not obvious to have included in the systems of Recommend-it.com and MileNet recommending an item that has been purchased by the recommender and Applicant is requesting a reference. The Examiner wants to point out that recommending an item that has been purchased is so old and well known prior to Applicant's invention that the Examiner feels that a reference is not necessary to proof such. For years customers have recommended products and services to their friends and family that they are familiar with or have used in the past. For example, MCI customers calls MCI and provide phone numbers of their closest friends and families in order to recommend the service.

8. Applicant argues that Recommend-it.com doesn't teach an offer to purchase a marketable entity, where this offer is included in the actual recommendation. The Examiner wants to point out that In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As pointed out above, Recommend-it.com teaches the second user receiving an e-mail about the recommended website and personal annotation such as "Eileen Velet thought that you will be interested in this website". As far as the recommendation being an offer to purchase a marketable entity. The Examiner wants to point out that Recommend-it.com teaches presenting ads on the website and therefore it would have been obvious to have included the second user

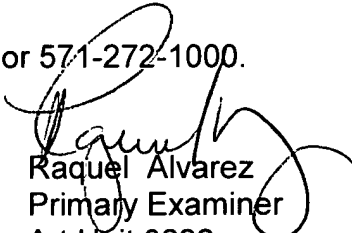
purchasing one of the advertised items or services in order for the first user to receive a reward/points for actual purchases and for advertisers to receive revenues.

Point of contact

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raquel Alvarez whose telephone number is (571)272-6715. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric w. Stamber can be reached on (571)272-6724. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Raquel Alvarez
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3622

R.A.
1/17/2008